The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1871. NO. 101.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

SAN DOMINGO.

The Commission to Sail To-day.

The President Desires a Full and Searching Investigation—No Partiality Shown in Selecting Representatives of the Press—Universities to Send Botanists, Mineralogists, Geologists and Mining Engineers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1871.

The San Domingo Commission will leave for New York to-morrow night. The President's selection is universally commended as showing entire fairness. He avoided making any inquiry of gentlemen on the Commission previous to appointing them, and has informed each of them since their acceptance that he desired to have a full and searching investigation made. Dr. Howe, the last man appointed, is a particular friend of Mr. Sumner.

The accommodations being limited, but few representatives of the press could be taken, but these have been selected with perfect impartiality, and the correspondents of papers which have opposed annexation have been freely accorded permission to go.

The President to-day, in talking with one of the Commission, said: "I trust I am as ready to be convinced against the desirability of annexation as I hope every one else is to be converted to it."

With the approval of the President, at the suggestion of Mr. White, telegrams were sent to Harvard, Yale, Cornell and Rochester Universities, asking officers to select a limited number of energetic scientific students to accompany the Commission as geologists, meterologists, botanists and mining engineers, and they are expected in New York on Monday.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—Hon. Andrew T. White, member of the San Domingo Commission, arrived to-day, and had a pleasant interview with the President, who said to Mr. White that he was earnestly anxious to have everything probed to the bottom. He remarked further, with a broad smile, that he wanted all villainy exposed if they could find any, and a special search to be made for those "lots on Samana Bay," said to be marked "Grant," "Babcock," etc.

At the request of the Commissioner of Agriculture, the President has authorized him to send a botanist from his department with the Commissioners to San Domingo to collect seeds, plants, and minerals, and to study the nature of its climate, its adaptability for plantations of cinchona for quinine, the price of labor and various objects connected with his department.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—At the request of the San Domingo Commission, Professor Wm. Blake, formerly of California, has been appointed geologist and mineralogist, to accompany the Commissioners. The Professor has been engaged for some time past in editing the Paris Exposition Reports, now completed. He is well known as a professional world in connection with geological explorations in the West.

CONGRESS.

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In the House, Mr. CULLOM asked consent to have a day assigned for the consideration of the Committee on Territories. Objec ed to.

The Senate amendment to the House bill for the restoration of Captain Lynch to active duty as Captain, was concurred in.

The House then proceeded to call on Committees for bills of a private character.

The House at 1:40 P. M. went into Committee of the whole, Mr. SCOFIELD in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill.

MR. ARMSTRONG moved to make the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, $10,500, instead of $8,500, and of each Associate Justice, $10,000, instead of $8,000.

MR. HALE moved to make the salary of the Chief Justice $8,500 and the associate or retired justices $8,000.

MR. POTTER opposed Mr. Hale's amendment and favored that offered by Mr. Armstrong. The salaries of 1825 of $6,500 and $6,000 were equal in purchasing power to $13,000 and $12,000 respectively, the policy of the English Government fixing the compensation of Judges with the parsimony practiced by the United States Government.

MR. ELA inquired whether this was a proper time to enter upon the question of increasing the salaries when all branches of business was depressed, and when the people were already over taxed. And as the necessity of such increase did not consist of an increase in the cost of living, the reverse was the fact.

MR. FINCKES supported the amendment offered by Mr. Armstrong, contending that an upright Judge was a poor match for the able lawyers who came before him, and that the interest of taxpayers to have the Judge liberally compensated.

MR. BINGHAM suggested that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Armstrong) should accept the amendment offered by Mr. Hale, although if the matter were left to himself, he would vote a larger sum and would then be satisfied that he had voted no more than was due To the country, and to the great people behind the Cotrt.

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PARKERS LANDING, PA.

Breaking Up of the Ice—Several Boats Destroyed—No Lives Lost.

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The steamer France arrived to-day from Liverpool, and reports speaking on the 8th inst. in latitude 47, 38, longitude 42, the steamer City of Brooklyn, bound hence to Liverpool. This is four days later than when she was spoken by the Denmark, and was her eighth day out. The Captain reports having nothing concerning the City of Brooklyn being disabled. This is good evidence that she was proceeding satisfactorily.

NEW YORK, January 15, 1871.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Senator Patterson and Representative Sheldon, the Congressional sub-Committee appointed to investigate the management of the affairs of the Custom House in this city, in accordance with Senator Fenton's recent resolution, have been in the city pressing their official duties for several days, and last night were in private conference with A. T. Stewart and one of his partners. The general order of business is made the special subject of investigation, but many prominent merchants and importers desiring a return to the old system, which Collector Murphy has not favor.

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Mayor Hall, at a meeting of prominent citizens last night to discuss the subject of rapid transit between the upper and lower parts of the city, said he was opposed to the annexation of West Chester, or any part of it; to loaning the credit of the city in aid of any railroad enterprise, and to the Arcade and all other underground railroads. He said, however, the Legislature would vote for all schemes, with the provision that the work be paid up its capital first should have the franchise.

THE STEAMER FLORIDA,

Suspected of filibustering, has cleared last week by Judge Blatchford, sailed yesterday, clearing secretly in ballast for Halifax, N. S. It is said her large cargo of arms and ammunition will be put on board here to be transhipped to Halifax, where they will be reshipped and sent to Cuba.

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THE RECEPTION OF THE RELEASED FENIANS.

The united Irishmen of New York to-day resolved that its members should attend en masse the reception to be tendered the released Fenian prisoners on their arrival here.

ARRIVED.

The steamers Baltimore, from Liverpool; City of Rio Janeiro, from Rio Janeiro, December 16, with Lieutenant G. W. Delaney, of the United States steamer Lackawanna, as a passenger.

WASHINGTON.

Increase of Salary of Justices of the Supreme Court.

An Effort to be Made to Increase Those of Circuit Judges—Col. W. Milner Roberts's Report on Ohio River Improvement to be Called For by the House—Protection of Emigrants from Imposition—New Regulations for the Shipment of Goods in Bond—Petitions Against Granting the Right of Suffrage to Women, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

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Increase of Salary of Judges of the Supreme Court.

The executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill, as reported by Mr. Hawes, from the Committee, occupied the entire time in the House to-day. Most of the items went through without amendment or debate. An attempt, however, was made to raise the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court to $10,000 per annum, but without success, notwithstanding the most influential members on both sides of the House were in favor of the advance. The salaries of these officials, as reported by the Committee, stood at the old rates of $6,000 per annum, and several members of the Committee were opposed to a change, and as a compromise, the bill was so amended as to hereafter allow the Chief Justice $8,500 and Associate Justice $8,000 per annum. An effort will be made to advance the salaries of Circuit Judges when that part of the bill is reached.

Colonel Milner Roberts's Report Called For.

Congressman Kerr will introduce a resolution in the House requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the report of Col. W. Milner Roberts, of the United States Engineer Corps, on the survey, topography and improvements of the Ohio river, to be used in connection with previous reports on the improvement of the same.

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Protection of Emigrants from Imposition.

Congressman Colburn, of Indiana, and several other prominent gentlemen called on Secretary Boutwell yesterday, for the purpose of consulting with him in regard to recommendations as to the change in our emigration laws made by the late convention in Indianapolis. Their inquiries were addressed more particularly to practicability of making Collectors of ports *ex-officio* superintendents of emigration. On this point the Secretary was non-committal, but expressed himself strongly in favor of having Government agents appointed to protect emigrants from imposition.

The Port of Entry Law.

The Cincinnati delegation had a consultation with Mr. Boutwell yesterday, in regard to giving efficiency to the port of entry bill. The Secretary, after hearing a statement of practical difficulties, agreed that he would so modify the present regulations as to allow any one of the several contracting lines of transportation to give bonds and carry goods over the whole line. He also agreed that instead of requiring of importers a separate bond on each invoice, he would allow them to give bonds covering an extended period, and at each shipment charge the amount on the bond; and when the importations equal the whole amount of the bond, cancel it and take another. The Secretary said he was willing to do all in his power to make the execution of the law practicable.

The Envelope Contracts.

The documents furnished by the Committee on Appropriations by the Postmaster General in answer to the House Resolution calling for information as to why Dempsey & O'Toole's Envelope Contract was withdrawn, show that the firm failed to comply with their contracts in nearly every instance where they had one with the departments here. The prices paid under the new contract are five per cent. greater than under the old, but it is claimed the material is as much better. The entire loss to the Government by the change is represented to be only $11,000.

Woman's Right to Vote.

The petitions of the Pennsylvania women protesting against the extension of suffrage to their sex, were presented to Congress last week, while at the same time the Judiciary Committee in both Houses were being entertained by arguments in favor of such an extension, and claiming the same as an existing right under the last Constitutional amendment. The counter movement here is headed by Mrs. General Sherman and Mrs. Senator Sherman, and among the latest converts to the extension of suffrage to woman is mentioned the name of Mrs. Senator Blanche Butler.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1871.

CONSOLIDATION OF REVENUE DISTRICTS.

An Executive order was issued to-day, consolidating the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Congressional districts of New York as the first district of that State, James Freeland, Collector, and James Jourdan, Assessor; the Sixth and Seventh districts as the Second, Wm. H. Treadwell, Collector, and Mac. Weber, Assessor; the Fifth and Seventh as the Third, John C. McHarg, Collector, and Wm. Landsam, Assessor; the Eighth, Ninth and Thirty-second districts remain unchanged, and Samuel J. Carter takes Wm. P. Laimbee's place as Collector of the Eighth district, and Willard Bullard has been appointed Collector of the Thirty-second, in place of Pleasanton, appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The consolidation of districts in Pennsylvania and Ohio are announced. In Ohio the First and Second districts are now constituted, here after to be known and designated as the First district, and R. B. Pullan has been retained as Collector, and was elected to the office of the new consolidated district. In Pennsylvania the following officers are retained: The Fourth district as now constituted, J. R. Kenney, as Collector, and Wm. H. Elliott as Assessor; Second district, consolidated, Horatio G. Sickel, Collector, and Charles Barrett, Assessor.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA.

Pennsylvania Postmasters appointed—William H. Cawley at Brandonville, Schuylkill county, vice N. Branchon, resigned; Mahlon Chandler, Commissary, Washington county, vice J. A. Jackson, resigned; Joseph R. Sherrart, postmaster, Chenango Lawrence county, vice William Manning, resigned; Eli Griffith, postmaster, Riverville, Crawford county, vice C. N. Smith, removed; David S. Clark, postmaster, Centreville, Crawford county, vice Wm. C. Perrin, Jr., resigned; Ben. Fawcett, postmaster, Campbellsville, Sullivan county, vice S. L. Snyder, resigned.

Mail Messenger—At Mooresburg, Montour county, Pa., D. Deifrich is designated, $90 per annum from date of beginning.

West Virginia Appointments—Newton Polen, postmaster, Jackson, C. H., Jackson county, vice Henrietta Rogers, resigned.

Discontinued—Hawk Nest, Fayette county, W. Va.; papers should now go to Ganley's Bridge.

Re-adjusted—Salary of the postmaster at Martinsville is increased to $110 a year, instead of $70.

THE COLORED CONGRESSMAN.

The Senate is so well accustomed to Senator Revels that he does not now attract particular attention. The House of Representatives scarcely realizes that it has a colored member, for the reason that the new Congressman from South Carolina is nearly white, and not in the extreme shade of color. His name is Joseph H. Rainey. He hails from Georgetown, S. C., where he was born of slave parents in 1839. Through precuted by the proceeds of his labor, he acquired a good education, and has improved it to travel. His father was a barber, and he would go into the barber business in Charleston, and young Rainey also shaved the "bloods" for a living in the same shop till 1862. The Confederates then pressed him to work on the fortifications. He refused, and escaped to the North, where he joined the army, was wounded, and then returned to Georgetown. He was elected a member of the State Senate, and refused to accept the nomination to succeed B. F. Whittemore in Congress. He was chosen by 1,200 majority over his competitor, and has been re-elected to the Forty-second Congress. He represents the most important district in the State. Mr. Rainey is blacker than Revels, being about seven-tenths white, or possibly an octoroon. He has long-straight hair, which he combs in the latest curl at the end, such as the watering place beaux cultivate, but it has just the slightest tendency to irregularity or roughness, and although many prominent merchants and importers desiring a return to the old system, which Collector Murphy has not favor.

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The Celtic Club held a meeting to-day and appointed a committee to proceed to New York and participate in the honors to the recently released Fenians from British imprisonment.

THE CHORPENNING CLAIM.

The postmaster denies any fraud on the part of the Postoffice Department in the adjustment of the Chorpenning claim, in accordance with the joint resolution passed by Congress last July. All evidence was carefully examined and the claims were settled on the basis fixed by Congress. The amount due Chorpenning was $260,000, less than demanded.

ILLNESS OF ADMIRAL PORTER.

Admiral Porter was stricken with pleurisy on Friday night last and was confined to his bed until a late hour this evening. He is now better and entirely out of danger.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL.

Gen. Negley's Bill to Break It Up and Remove It from Pittsburgh.

The Arms, Stores and Munitions to be Removed Within Six Months—Three Commissioners to Appraise the Property —If Pittsburgh Does Not Buy It Somebody Else Will.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

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General Negley's bill for the sale of Allegheny Arsenal was passed yesterday by the House and sent to the Senate. The first section authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to cause the removal of such machinery, arms and stores as can be profitably removed from Allegheny Arsenal, in the city of Pittsburgh, to other arsenals, and to sell the remaining property, lands, buildings and appurtenances, to the municipal authorities of the city of Pittsburgh at the appraised value of said property, the appraisement to be made by three commissioners, who are to be appointed by the Secretary of War, and paid from the proceeds of the sale ten dollars per day for each day they are actually employed in performing such duties.

The second section provides that in case the municipal authorities of the city of Pittsburgh shall refuse to purchase the property at the appraisement, the Secretary of War shall cause the property to be advertised in four newspapers of the State of Pennsylvania for a period of one week, to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for a sum not less than said appraised value, in such parcels as will command the highest price, and the money received as the proceeds of said sale, less the expenses attending the sale, be paid into the Treasury of the United States. The third and last section provides that the Commissioners shall be appointed, the appraisement and sale made, and the stores, arms and property removed within six months from the date of the passage of this act.

BOOK CONCERN FRAUDS.

Progress of the Trial of Dr. Lanahan.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The investigation by the Book Committee into the charges against Dr. Lanahan was continued this morning. The following exercises General Moore, one of the Committee, who was present for the first time, objected to statements contained in the paper presented by the Bishops yesterday. He referred to the Bishops saying they had not been consulted, and that they had no power to adjudicate on any question of morality. He knew that was a mistake, and that the Committee had no desire to ignore their position or to treat them with disrespect. The Bishops disavowed any intention of the statement, and it was made of complaining about the action of the Committee. They acknowledged that that Committee had consulted them, but not other than the whole Book Concern, but not about the present investigation. In reference to Dr. Lanahan, they said they thought they had nothing to do with it but only to investigate the charges. Dr. Lanahan then read a long statement in his own defence. He said that he thought that the matter should be brought to the notice of more persons and asked him to select whom he would to tell it. Toward the end of the same month witness learned that Dr. Lanahan had a conversation concerning the matter between two book agents and Bishop Janes, and that Dr. Lanahan spoke less to him than formerly. Most of the conversations were held in Dr. Curry's office, where no one else was present. He denied the charges while in the office of Harper Brothers, Dr. Lanahan came in, and when the witness had gone to the office of Harper sat down and talked the matter over. Witness did not remember what was said in the presence of Mr. Harper, but that he had spoken. Dr. Lanahan said the Concern had lost largely in purchasing paper, and mentioned $100,000 as the estimated such losses at hundreds of thousands. In other conversations witness had been told by Dr. Lanahan that Mr. Overton, a commission merchant through whom the material had been purchased, had made considerable commission by Mr. Goodwin in purchasing clerks. Dr. Lanahan spoke of the amount paid out as commissions to Mr. Overton, and of the large profits, and that he admitted it about $100,000. Cross-examination was begun by Judge Reynolds for the defense, but the hour for adjournment having arrived, the committee separated.

CRIME

NASHVILLE, January 14.—Thomas A. McCall was run over by a train on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad last night, in the deep cut, thirty yards beyond the southern entrance to the tunnel, and was instantly killed, his body crushed near the ankle. The train was stopped and found him dead. The evidence before the Coroner's jury this morning indicates that he was killed by a heavy blow on the head and thrown on the track by some person who designed robbing him, but was prevented from the approach of the train. He had near a hundred dollars on his person. Besides the wound on his head there were other bruises on the body. He was well known in that neighborhood and was on his way home.

SYRACUSE, January 14.—The wife and son-in-law of Mr. Rogers in New York on the morning of December 31, 1868, has just been discovered in the person of a convict in the Auburn State Prison, named Wm. E. Printow. The detection of the murderer was brought about by the shrewdness of Superintendent of the keeper, W. V. B. Hoffman, whose attention was first attracted to the prisoner by his peculiarly nervous appearance in the State shops, where he had been employed. The man is a transferred prisoner from Sing Sing, to which prison he was sentenced from New York on the third of February, 1869, to five years' imprisonment for forgery.

He was transferred to Auburn last spring. After nothing his peculiarities, Mr. Hoffman was struck by some remarks by him to a fellow convict in relation to the Rogers affair. Printow was afterwards questioned by the superintendent in his office, for instance and made a clean breast of the circumstances connected with the robbery and murder. Mr. Rogers turned her entire carpet. They killed several of the expedition and are in pursuit of the remainder of the officers. They are scouring the state for him.

He was taken to Auburn last night.

NEWARK, January 15.—Caldwell's drug store, on Broad street, was burned. Loss $15,000.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

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ANOTHER HORROR.

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The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1871.

NOTHING could be more satisfactory to the country in connection with the San Domingo business, than the manner the President has discharged the duty of appointing the Commissioners. It lifts the whole subject out of the depths into which it had somehow fallen. The proceeding has now taken the only shape consistent with its importance, and whatever may be the report of the Commissioners, the question of acquiring San Domingo will have been placed on its merits, and the President vindicated.

IT is stated on apparently trustworty authority that the final settlement or dispositions to be made of Alsass and Lothringen has been agreed upon in conferences held at Versailles. These provinces are to be held as a fief under the imperial German Government, and will be administered by a Governor residing at Strasburg, aided by a cabinet nominated by the Emperor of Germany. The territory is to have a system of finance, taxation, and legal administration peculiar to itself, and is immediately to become a member of the Zollverein. Three years after the war, the inhabitants may elect deputies to the *Reichstag*.

IT seems that after all a shade of doubt exists as to the success of the Philadelphia Steamship enterprise. Only half a million of the bonds have been subscribed for, leaving a million to be taken. The thing having "stuck," an "appeal to the citizens generally" is about to be made to "take the remainder of the loan." As these bonds are guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company, this tardiness is something remarkable. The citizens are plainly told that if they depend on the railroad company "going any further than it has already gone they will find themselves mistaken." The thing begins to look blue again!

A BILL for the repeal of the Erie Directors' act has been introduced in the New York Legislature. This act is the opening into which Governor HOFFMAN fell—the jaws of Erie, and there he has been held ever since. Of course, thus bound, should the Legislature repeal the infamous classification act, he will protect FISK with the veto. There is a similar bill among the statutes of Pennsylvania, which we are sorry to say Governor GEARY signed. It was put through with a whirl, the time occupied from the Senate, through the House into the Executive Chamber and signed, being just twenty-three minutes.

THE French outlook is positively bad again. Not only do the battles go against them, exposing Paris more and more to the batteries of the Germans, but nothing seems likely to come of the "arming of the whole population," of which we were told, whereby the German armies would be placed on the defensive and the tables turned. Apparently France is unable to relieve Paris, the fall of which city the Germans are daily proving their ability to accomplish. It may be weeks off yet, nevertheless all the more certain in view of the failure of the great effort for which France was so long preparing, and from which so much was expected. But after the fall, what then? The question is probably as much without an answer in the minds of the great actors themselves as the most distant observer.

AN Albany dispatch announces that a strong effort will be made in the New York Legislature in behalf of restrictive legislation for the railroads of the State. The first move was to place in the hands of every Senator and Representative a copy of RUFUS HATCH's circular No. 1, on railroad management. Mr. HATCH is well known as a member of the great banking firm of FISK & HATCH, that has made a specialty of placing railroad securities, and is peculiarly qualified to exhibit the financial mistakes and evil deeds of our railroads. In this connection it is *apropos* to note that the New Jersey Legislature bids fair to undo all the legislation of last winter conferring special and extraordinary priviliges upon the Erie Railway Company. From every quarter there is evidence that public opinion is being aroused to the necessity of being in season in checking the encroachments and usurpations of the railway corporations.

THE House of Representatives has passed the bill for breaking up and removing from Pittsburgh the Allegheny Arsenal. This appears to be the real character of the bill, and to General NEGLEY, aided by those immediately interested in property to be effected by such removal, its passage, before our citizens had the slightest knowledge of it, or even of its existence, is due. It was held out that the Arsenal grounds were to be "ceded to the city" for a "park," to which, of course, there could be no objection, if the Government could be induced to make the cession. But so far from this, it now seems that the property is to be appraised, when, if the city does not pay the amount of the appraisment it is to be sold to the highest bidder, and the arsenal abandoned. The arsenal property is estimated as follows: Real estate, $200,000; buildings, $822,000; machinery, etc., $120,000; or about a million and a half dollars, independent of the ordinance and stores on hand, which is estimated at about $3,000,000 more. It may be said that the city will never incur an additional debt to acquire this property, to be held as a "park" or "square," but is there not danger that the door being opened and the project once initiated combinations will put it through. It will not do to estimate lightly the propelling power of a huge speculation. But why break up the Arsenal here without assuring its relocation in the immediate vicinity of the city? That this is what General NEGLEY and those who are working with him mean, is evident. The Senate should take the matter up deliberately. Our citizens should be permitted to see the bill, and have time to consider it and give expression to their wishes. The Government, also, should be called on to give its views, and the matter purified of the odor of speculation which at present surrounds it. In another column we have discussed the subject more at length.

THE Life or *History of Cæsar* by LOUIS NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French, long looked for with curiosity, created a decided sensation when it first saw the light a few years ago. In reference to the literary merits of the work there was considerable diversity of opinion; it was, however, often very difficult to determine whether a criticism upon it was the result of candid examination or of some reference to the exceptional position of the author. Some high authorities wondered, or affected to wonder how a man with the weight of a great Empire on his shoulders, had found time to even digest and arrange the various knowledge displayed in the book. Probably nobody ever believed that the Emperor had performed much, if any independent research in the way of preparation for its composition. Indeed, it was well known that he had made his investigations by proxy, and that his part of the performance had consisted mainly in the selection and arrangement of the materials provided for him by others. Upon the whole, the book was dull and prosy, and did not add much to the Emperor's literary reputation. It has been already almost forgotten, and in the future will probably be regarded as a mere curiosity. But it appears that the memoirs of various kinds prepared for the Emperor's use in writing the history, are still preserved and have great value. M. SOURY, appointed with others by the present French government to arrange the Imperial papers, reports that these materials for the life of CESAR form in themselves matter enough for at least ten volumes. They consist of memoirs, dissertations, studies, spontaneously addressed to the high-placed biographer, or which he had ordered to be prepared for his use, by the most eminent philologists and archæologists of England, France, Germany and Italy. All the masters of historical science were called on for contributions by NAPOLEON. Among those whose labors are found among the collections at the Tuileries are the names of MOMMSEN, ZUMOT, HUBNER, ALFRED MAURY, &c. The topographical studies concerning ancient Gaul, and the scenes of CESAR's battles form a very large portion of these papers, many of them written by distinguished military officers, among whom occurs the name of a Prussian Major, CORAUSEN. Much credit was claimed for the Emperor as having ascertained the true site of Alesia, about which much ink had been wasted with the result of leaving it still uncertain. The applause thus given to his majesty will now be transferred to the real author of the discovery. Many of these papers will likely be published on the return of peace, but whether published or not, they will long be consulted as valuable sources of knowledge.

ALLEGHENY ARSENAL.

Those who talk so flippantly about the removal of the United States Arsenal at this place, certainly do not comprehend all that is embraced in that proposition. In a former article we alluded to the advantages, direct and indirect, which accrued to our city in consequence of the location of the arsenal here. Of the secondary or remote benefits which this institution has conferred upon us, we cannot speak with certainty, but these will suggest themselves to practical minds as very considerable. We can speak with certainty of some of the more immediate advantages. In the first place, buildings have been erected here, the estimated value of which is $829,800. Of course many of our merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and laborers have shared in the profits of their construction. The total value of tools and machinery in the current service of the post is $120,600. A large amount of this machinery was made here, including one of the finest steam engines in the country. The value of the ordnance and ordnance stores now on hand in the arsenal, is $2,921,900. The disbursements of money at the arsenal, for the eleven years from January 1, 1860, to December 31, 1870, were $5,735,493 92. This immense aggregate was distributed among contractors, officers, enlisted men, mechanics and laborers of all kinds. In addition Pittsburgh has been the recipient in contracts given out at the Arsenal during that time of probably not less than $50,000,000. Of course the great bulk of this sum was paid out during the war, but millions of it would not have been disbursed here had it not been for the arsenal. This nation, although in its infancy, has had several wars, and it may have to go to war again.

The removal of the arsenal to another locality contemplates the demolition or abandonment of buildings worth nearly one million of dollars, and their re-erection on the new site; the taking down, removal and resetting of a vast amount of heavy machinery, and the hauling, loading in cars, unloading and replacing of nearly three million dollars' worth of ordnance and ordnance stores! Let any person calculate the cost of all this, and then conclude, if he can, that the Government will stand it all to accommodate the wishes of a few persons who have conceived the idea that it would be a good thing for them to have the grounds, and have them ornamented at the public expense! A more foolish or absurd proposition has never been seriously entertained in this community.

Should those who are agitating the subject of removal succeed in getting a bill through Congress, this question will turn, not upon the proposition to change the location and cede the grounds to the city for a park, but upon the propriety of maintaining the arsenal where it is, or abandoning it and selling the grounds. Any other alternative is not to be thought of for a moment. We put it to the business men of Pittsburgh, therefore, and to their representatives in Councils, whether some timely and decisive action should not be taken to have a fair expression of sentiment on this subject, and counteract those selfish and pernicious influences which are now at work. It is stated that General NEGLEY, in whose keeping our citizens have placed those interests which may be affected by Congressional action, is using all his influence to pass the bill reported by the Military Committee for the removal of the arsenal and the cession of the grounds to the city, in lieu of the tender of a site at some other point near the city. This action, it should be borne in mind, is based upon the passage, by the last Councils, of the very ridiculous resolutions which we have heretofore discussed; and which like other propositions occasionally brought before the body, were not seriously opposed, or even debated, but allowed to go through under the impression that if they did no good they could not possibly do any harm. Some credulous persons, when diseased, try all sorts of remedies under the same notion; but it is found that in legislation as in medicine, this is never a safe rule to follow. This proposition to remove the arsenal is a dangerous one to tamper with, and we are amazed that those who should be found foremost to oppose, are actually encouraging it. The mere statement of the fact that the Government has buildings and machinery here valued at one million of dollars, should dispel the idea of removal. The buildings cannot be picked up and set in some other locality, but must be thrown down and the materials sold as so much rubbish. The removal of three million dollars worth of *machinery*, ordnance, ordnance *stores*, etc., would involve an immense cost, to say nothing of the cost of the new buildings required for their use and preservation. The Allegheny arsenal may be *abandoned* but not *removed*; and should the former contingency happen, the grounds will not be given away for a park.

The sole ground of objection to the arsenal, as at present located, is the danger from the storing of gunpowder and explosive ammunition. At times there have been large quantities deposited here, but this is a matter which can be remedied, and is now being obviated. We learn, from official sources, that comparatively little powder is being kept there, and the quantity is being gradually lessened. The intention is to keep none, except what is absolutely required by the service. Just now the powder required for testing the fifteen inch guns, at the Proving Grounds, has to be received at the arsenal but it is taken in small lots, and sent out almost as fast as received. If a proper effort was made, we have no doubt the War Department would order the transfer of all ammunition from this post not required for use here; and if this were done, there would not exist the slightest cause for complaint. The grounds are handsomely ornamented and laid out in walks, as they are not only pleasing to the eye of every passer, but daily open to any visitor who may wish to promenade through them. These are privileges not easily enjoyable by those living in other parts of the city.

The expense of maintaining the arsenal here, in time of peace, is very slight, considering the extent and value of the property. There are but three officers, twenty-nine hired men, and fifty enlisted men. This embraces the whole force at present. The officers are: R. H. K. WHITELEY, Colonel of Ordnance, commanding arsenal; Lieut. JOHN A. KRESS, Quartermaster and Commissary, and Captain A. S. M. MORGAN, Ordnance Storekeeper. In peace or in war the arsenal is of great importance to Pittsburgh, and those who may be instrumental in effecting its abandonment, should such a consummation be reached, will bring upon their heads the condemnation of the whole community.

ONE of the most exciting events of the time is likely to be the arrival in this country of the Fenian prisoners released by the British Government. Some days ago they embarked on board the steamer Cuba, which is conveying them to New York, where of course they will receive the attentions due to their very distinguished merits. Our American metropolis, whatever may be said in its disparagement, cannot be said to be blind to the deserts of notoriety, or ignorant of the most effective mode of expressing its sentiments. Those interesting beings, natives of the Emerald Isle so soon to enhance the aggregate worth of our population by their benign presence, have seen terrible ups and downs. They have been unfortunate and they are fortunate. Implicated in crimes of peculiar atrocity, so exceptionally atrocious as to move the horror of the entire civilized world, they were seized by the British. Making no allowance for the peculiarities of the Celtic character, or for the circumstances over which the criminals had no control, or for the passions they had never learned to rule, the British authorities cruelly, relentlessly incarcerated the patriots, tried them for their patriotic impulses and condemned some of them to death and others of them to penal servitude for life. With time the sober second thought had its influence upon the British mind, and its suggestions were aided by vigorous and vehement protests and remonstrances from this side of the Atlantic. It may even be that malice against this country had something to do with the resolution finally adopted. At any rate they commuted the sentence of several of the Fenians on condition of their emigration to the United States, even offering them a second class passage to the land of freedom. The resolution to release the Fenians was no sooner known in Washington than the Secretary of State, with amazing condescension, admirable delicacy and indubitably propriety telegraphed to the American Minister in London to offer them a first class passage at the expense of the United States. Naturally enough, it was accepted with joy by the prisoners, and they are now on the voyage. We are all hoping that nothing will happen to delay the transit, or make it uncomfortable. All are impatient for the arrival of the interesting exiles; and exhilarated in the thought of the pleasing and pacific influence likely to be exerted in England by the honors conferred upon them in New York.

THE records of a meeting of the contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, held at Dixmont on Saturday, and the annual report to the managers of the Sanitary Soldiers Home, are presented to our readers.

Some confusion as to the relations existing between these two Boards, appears to exist in the minds of many citizens who are friends to both. As we understand the case, there are two separate corporations, working in different spheres—one providing for "the sick, helpless and infirm," and the other caring for the disabled and indigent soldiers of the late rebellion, especially for those who served in the regiments recruited in Western Pennsylvania.

While some worthy gentlemen may be members of both Boards, yet as corporations they have nothing in common. They simply stand to each other as landlord and tenant. The Hospital Board grants to the Soldiers' Board the use of a certain property in the Twelfth ward on specified conditions. Under these conditions a Home for disabled soldiers has been maintained for several years in the building erected on land given to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital by Mrs. DENNY and the heirs of the CHOGHAN estate.

This property was virtually abandoned by the corporation to which it was given, when the Hospital was opened at Dixmont; and the purpose of the generous donors was, after a long interval carried into effect, when the building was made a home for sick and disabled soldiers. From the proceedings of the meeting at Dixmont, it might be inferred that the Hospital Board had some control, and could exercise authority over the Soldiers' Board. Nothing could be farther from the truth than such an idea. In fact, each Board must come before the public with a statement of what it has done, and by this record it must be judged.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is free to maintain that several of the New York papers had not been veracious in their accounts of the strike in the anthracite coal regions. There it was said that 100,000 men are thrown out of employment by the strike, of whom 25,000 have been employed in the Wyoming Valley, 15,000 in the Lehigh Valley, and 45,000 in the Schuylkill Valley. Now according to the *Press*, the truth is that the miners themselves only claim to number about 30,000, and they certainly do not exceed 40,000 in all. Of these about one-half are in Schuylkill county and most of the remainder in Carbon and Luzerne counties. There are no coal mines in the Lehigh Valley proper, and consequently no miners there employed.

Then we have other New York papers dictating that the supply of coal on hand is much greater, and the daily consumption is much less than has been reported, such statements being made to "unsettle the market, it is said. All these explanations may be quite correct, but they cannot do away with the main fact that the strike is doing great injury; not only to the families of the thousands of miners, but to innumerable poor people in New York and other cities, for whom the price of fuel is suddenly raised in mid-winter, so that many of them must freeze to death. Then how many thousands of workmen in furnaces and manufactories in all the regions dependent upon these mines for fuel, find themselves thrown out of employment, with the expenses of living increased, and no money coming in. Such a strike, and especially at this season, is a sin. Whether the proprietors have manipulated it to force up the market, or the men have struck in time to prevent reduction of their wages, it is entirely wrong. As for the proprietors, they lose money by it. The Reading Railroad lost $1,847,369 in one year from a strike. As for the men, they gain nothing in the long run. We verily believe that if they will take the trouble to estimate the loss to themselves during the cessation of work, which has almost come to be an annual affair, they will find that it costs more than if they had worked on steadily the year around, willing to take for their wages a uniform percentage of the market price of coal—but neither endeavoring by a strike to shorten the supply and thus increase the price and their wages, nor contemplating any efforts of their employers to that end. And if the miners will but think of the losses inflicted upon thousands of their fellow workmen in other trades, by a cessation of the operation of the mines, they will see that he is the greatest enemy of all the workingmen in this or any other country, who induces them to stop their mining—whether he is owner or laborer.

THE Third Ohio District is destined to be paragraphed into fame, what with General Schenck, Colonel Campbell and the Soldiers' Home. General Schenck's resignation has given rise to a new question, of some interest. The Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial* maintain that Governor HAYES has no option but to order an election for a successor in the few days remaining of the Forty-first Congress. The people of the district say they don't wish the bother and expense of an election. Congressman MORGAN, of Ohio, telegraphed to his brother Democrats in Columbus, that Governor Hayes had had Schenck's resignation in his hands for several days. They tried to get up the question in such shape as to order an election, but by the Lieutenant Governor's casting vote in the Senate, the matter was defeated. The committee, where it is likely to slumber. Meanwhile Colonel Campbell refuses to run for this bit of a term, and has had a pleasant talk with the Governor, who told him he had not ordered a special election, because he did not think that under the law the time was sufficient time between this and the end of the present session of Congress. The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Chronicle* says: The best legal talent of this city have given the matter study, and I am informed, unofficially however, that they coincide with the Governor in his opinions as to what the law requires him to do. It is also said the Attorney General has prepared an opinion taking ground similar to that upon which the Governor bases his decision.

BUSINESS men have felt more than ordinary interest in the case decided at Nisi Prius Court in Philadelphia, on Friday, against the Erie Bank, of Erie, Pa. The verdict was in favor of Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co., to the amount of $9,991 58 in the Bank, being the difference between a draft on the Erie Bank and the Ocean Bank of New York, acting as agents of the Erie Bank, and the value of $50,000 in government bonds, deposited in the Ocean Bank as collaterals, and stolen therefrom when the bank was robbed in 1869. The case involved the question of responsibility of banks to their depositors, in regard to which Judge Sharswood laid down the principle that depositaries of collateral securities are not responsible for their safe keeping if ordinary presentation is not shown to have been exercised, and the jury accordingly returned that such ordinary care had not been used, and gave their verdict accordingly, against the bank. While the borrower at the bank may not plead that he has been robbed, in excuse for non-payment of his loan, he will think it a singular way to plead its non-responsibility in case his deposits have been stolen while in its keeping. If a bank has only to satisfy a jury that ordinary care has been used in protecting its depositors' securities, in order to be safe from attack at them in case of their robbery, depositors will be more careful than ever in selecting the banks wherewith to do their business, and will doubtless try to secure some additional legislation in their behalf.

THE Board of Underwriters had a meeting in New York last week, on behalf of the parties who have a pecuniary interest in the Alabama claims. The mercantile and insurance interests, not only of New York, but of Philadelphia and other cities, were largely represented. After addresses from Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Mr. Tucker, and several other gentlemen, a resolution was adopted appointing a Committee of two from each city represented, to go to Washington, to urge upon Congress the adoption of the President's recommendation. The following are the Philadelphia companies represented at the meeting: The Penn Mutual Insurance Company, Thomas G. Hand, President; E. H. Souder, delegate. Insurance Company, State of Pennsylvania, Henry D. Sherrard, delegate. Insurance Company of North America, W. W. S. Catlin, delegate.

THE London *Times* has a Melbourne letter, saying that private advices from the Fiji Islands are that the United States "will before long make arrangements to assume the sovereignty of the Fijis." One of the reasons given are the rapid increase in the trade in cotton and other tropical productions, and the convenience of having a good footing in the Pacific, in view of the new steamer lines between San Francisco and Australia. The Fijians, however, say the Fijians seem to regard American rule with complacency, as preferable at any rate to a protectorate unEnglish in race and in institution." Such things may be in contemplation, but this country has enough of annexation on hand at home, and neither expects nor cares to "protect" the Fijians just yet.

A LETTER read in Senate executive session Thursday from Mr. Bassett, our Minister to Hayti, says that Cabral, the so-called rebel Dominican chieftain, last June sent to him an envoy, in the person of a British resident of Hayti, who was authorized to say that he (Cabral) was not opposed to annexation personally, but did not want Baez to succeed in accomplishing it, because he feared that in that case Baez would be made Governor and would use his position to persecute him. He sought to get an assurance from Minister Bassett that in case of annexation this Government would treat both Baez and himself on equal terms, so far as political power was concerned. Nearly an hour was spent in the discussion of the communication. The debate did not develop any ill-feeling, but is said to have been of a decidedly rich and peculiar character for an executive session, but no action was taken.

FOR more than a fortnight, incendiary fires have been frequent in New York, and the guilty parties in nearly every instance escape detection. Crowded tenement houses have been fired several times, compelling the poor families to go out into the winter homeless. The law of New York punish arson severely but cannot be too hard upon wretches who thus seek to increase the distress of the poverty-stricken.

THE Chicago *Post* makes a contribution to the stock of geographical knowledge as follows: "The Hon. John Covode was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania—that part of the Keystone State that was wrenched from Connecticut after the revolution." That accounts for a good many things peculiar to Westmoreland which we never could understand!

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A snow storm in the United States at the end of the year 1866 extended over a district of fifteen hundred miles in length and three hundred miles in width, the average depth of snow being one foot. The weight was estimated at five tons to the acre, or thirty-two hundred tons to the square mile, or a grand total of 1,410,000,000 tons of snow, which is ten times the weight of all the wheat grown in the United States since the discovery of America; and this vast weight of snowfall in one storm from one great cloud, and within a period of only four days.

A Cincinnati German had some country visitors, and among other sites showed them how to operate the fire-alarm telegraph. When the two steamers rushed to the spot he said he thought they wouldn't come unless there was a fire. He paid $10 and costs for the mistake.

The Cestercian order of Monks cultivate a farm of twelve hundred acres, nine miles southwest of Dubuque. In the center of the tract the largest monastery in America is being built.

The people of India may be wise in clinging to their old-fashioned wooden plows, for the English style is said to have proved a failure. The rich black soils, instead of becoming pulverized on exposure to the fierce rays of a tropical sun, are hardened into a crust as hard as dried asphaltum. The farmer has therefore to await the advent of the monsoon to bring the necessary moisture to make it fit for ploughing. Here a new danger arises from the opposite cause, the fields being now too soft for his cattle to move upon. Even after the surface has been dried by the sun's rays, or drained by fissures, the soil is so tenacious that the heavy metal plough gets clogged in it.

New Jersey can afford to laugh at those that have been cracking jokes at her. The census lifts her several pegs in the list of States. Her population has increased faster than any other State. She is more densely peopled than any State west of New England. She has a handsome cash in the treasury to pay all obligations. The receipts exceed the disbursements by a handsome sum. Free schools are the rule, and the normal school is a source of profit. The State prison will also be self-sustained hereafter. All these are significant facts and honorable.

Another Missourian is joint heir to $80,000,000. His name is Springer, and he is a Methodist pastor in St. Louis. The property was a farm in Delaware, and was leased to a German for one hundred years. At the expiration of the lease there were none of the heirs of the original owners present to take possession of the property, and it was sold in parcels to different owners, and, in time, became the site of a large town. One of the descendants of the first owner has discovered the lease among the records of the county, and has ascertained the whereabouts of three hundred of the heirs, of whom Mr. Springer is one, coming in for over half a million dollars.

According to a Milwaukee paper the propellor St. Joseph left that city for Chicago and return, touching at intermediate points, and going as far north as Kewaunee and Ashnapee on the return trip. Navigating Lake Michigan in mid-January is remarkable.

Madison county, Illinois, built a $100,000 court house, but the officials couldn't obtain possession, because the contractor hid the building's eight-seven keys in the ash-box, and other places, where the vigilant Sheriff found them.

Stoves, sufficient to warm the cars have been introduced upon the Atlantic avenue line, Brooklyn, and might be introduced elsewhere.

A public school teacher in New York had to bring one of her scholars before a magistrate for assaulting her with a slung-shot. The lad is only ten years old, and has organized a gang of about twenty youngsters from which he has been expelled. The gang is known as the "Forty Thieves."

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THE IRON INTEREST.

Meeting of Manufacturers in Cleveland.

The committee appointed by the iron manufacturers at Sharon, Pa., on the 29th ult., to confer with ore miners and dealers at Cleveland, to secure a reduction in the cost of Lake Superior ore, met the representatives of the ore interest, and members of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company, in Cleveland, January 11, 1871, Mr. Joseph H. Brown, of Youngstown, chairman of the committee, presiding, and T. Dwight Eells, of the Pittsburgh and Lake Angeline Iron Company, secretary. The representatives of the mining interest expressed their sympathy with the purposes of, and willingness to co-operate with the committee to secure a reduction in the price of ore, but stated that they had no power to act, the matter being entirely in the hands of the owners of the property, and it was suggested that the committee appointed at the Sharon meeting, S. L. Mather, of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company, and H. R. Tuttle, of the Lake Superior, Champion and Washington Iron Companies, with power of addition or substitution, were appointed to co-operate with the committee appointed at Sharon, to endeavor to secure a reduction in the cost of transportation of the ore. The Chairman notified all interested that the next meeting would be held in Pittsburgh on the first of February.

No MORE woman's rights conventions are to be held. That's a blessing. The ladies now propose to secure the ballot by offering it at every election, and prosecuting whoever interferes with their voting. This will lead to interminable law suits. That's not so much of a blessing, except to the lawyers. The Washington convention has appointed a National Central Committee of Women, whose duty shall be to stay at the capital, "watch" Congress, and devise new methods of attack. Mrs. Beecher Hooker is President of the Committee, Mrs. Griffing, Secretary, and among the long list following is Miss Anthony, with Victoria C. Woodhull, Mrs. H. B. Stanton, Mrs. Lucretia Mott. To prosecute the work of the Committee, Mrs. Woodhull heads a subscription list with $10,000.

PERSONAL.

In the production of *Richelieu* at Booth's theater there was almost as much interest to the character of *Le Maniquet* by Lawrence P. Barrett, as that of the wily Cardinal by Mr. Booth. The latter impersonation is generally known, the latter is not, and the conscientious critic of the *Tribune* has this to say about it: "*Maniquet* is drawn as light, merry, dashing, and of generous, sunshiny temperament. Mr. Barrett, although departing him as to a clear type of the original vigor, picturesque and symmetrical form and lively colors, makes him to some extent, kind and manly. He is a light, agreeable figure in the actor's delivery of English verse, while his method of action is so fine that one hardly thinks of the blankface in plain."

After seventy-nine years of a life of hard work and exemplary conduct, George Holland left his family in comparative poverty, and the Holland Testimonial Fund, of New York, proposes to be the most successful affair of the kind yet known.

The unpublished MSS. of twenty-three novels and four plays were left by Dumas, and will be left by his executors.

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THE LATE JOHN COVODE.

His Humble Home at Covodeville.

The Funeral Obsequies on Saturday—Eulogistic Addresses—The Attendance at the Funeral—The Services, etc.

The funeral obsequies of the late Hon. John Cov

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... AND COUPONS,
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FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, January 14, 1870.

The gradual increase of lomnable means at our banks and discount houses generally, and the more assured tone of confidence which exists impart a more buoyant feeling in business circles, and the week closed on an easier condition of the money market, and finance and trade. Not only here but throughout the country, there has been a perceptible improvement in the aspect of affairs during the last week or ten days. The apprehensions which have prevailed for several weeks in regard to possible mercantile failures—particularly in New York—which might result in a general commercial disturbance and panic, have not been fulfilled, and though it is too soon yet to say that there is no further cause for apprehension, there is no doubt that confidence has been greatly strengthened during the last week by the absence of any important failures. A revival in the foreign demand for breadstuffs also has caused an advance in prices, and results in a substantial benefit to the grain-producing districts, and this, together with the liberal manifestation of a very large hor crop, is placing the northwest in a much more satisfactory condition than a month ago. On the other hand, the very low price for cotton being now only at an average price of about 12 cents in gold at the seaboard, against 22 cents in gold at this time last year, has caused a great disappointment in New York, in the anticipations of Southern trade, and the effects of which in commercial circles may not have been fully experienced yet. The exports of cotton since September 4 have been 988,445 bales up to January 6, against 714,611 bales during the same period of last year, owing to the great difference in price the exports thus far have netted much less value than last year, hence the firmness of sterling exchange and the price of gold. In this connection it is worthy of mention that United States securities in London have advanced from 89¾ on December 31 to 90 to-day, while at the same time gold has been firm and is even a shade higher than it was at the beginning of the year, thus showing that, notwithstanding the advance in the price of bonds, greenbacks have barely remained stationary, and, notwithstanding the greater quantity of both gold and breadstuffs exported this year, gold remains firm and shows a tendency to advance.

At New York the Government list has experienced the very natural effect of the easier feeling in money, and large purchases were made for capitalists and out-of-town banks, with whom the certainty of six per cent. interest for their money the rest of the winter is a present consideration. A few of probable lower rates on call in the immediate future. A rise of a ¼@½ per cent. was fairly established in the leading issues, and the market at the close was strong. The gold market shows much steadiness in price, without decided speculative activity. The firmness is believed to be the stiffness in the foreign exchanges, and the consideration that the Treasury is now taking in almost as much for customs as it is paying out for January interest on the public debt.

—The New York *Herald* of this morning says: The stock market opened somewhat unsteady, but as it became evident that the speculative holders were realizing for a "turn" and as reports were set in circulation that some of the "bull" cliques had quarreled, a pressure to sell ensued, and prices gradually declined down to the close of the day. In one instance—Rock Island—the fall was one per cent., but this was the greatest change in the list. Lake Shore, which had been worth as high as 118 for last week's deliveries to-day, and commanded at times a difference of ½ per cent. in "cash" over "regular" transactions, receded about three-quarters per cent. It was rumored that the leading operator in Lake Shore, having achieved his purpose of running up the price, so as to catch the dividend, was selling out again. On the other hand it was asserted that the "bull" interest, having shrewdly succeeded in closing the "short" interest, were spreading their nets for a fresh haul, and hence gave the market an aspect very likely to tempt speculative sales. At the close Western Union Telegraph, which had been originally borne down by the general current, cut loose from the rest of the list and rose independently to the highest point it has attained in the upward course since the beginning of its movement. In the miscellaneous shares Alton and Terre Haute advanced to 50, which is supposed it will be wanted by the Vanderbilt party, who, in entering the direction of the Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis road, will seek the same extension of through connection from Cleveland to St. Louis.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 14, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	92½	92½	92½	92¼	92¼	92¼
Do. Scrip	88½	88½	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Reading	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Harlem	132	132	132	132	132	132
Illinois Central	138	139	139	139	139	139
Lake Shore	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Chicago & Northwestern	72¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do. preferred	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Rock Island	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
St. Paul	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Do. preferred	73	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Fort Wayne	92½	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31	31	31	31	31
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Adams Express	66¾	66	66	66	66	66
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-days quotations shows the following changes:

	Yest.	To-d.	Adv.	Dec
Central & Hudson	92¾	92¼		½
Do. Scrip	88¾	88¼		½
Erie	21¾	21¾		
Reading	98¾	97		1
Harlem	132	132		
Illinois Central	138	139	1	
Lake Shore	93½	93½		½
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Gold	110¾	110¾		½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62½
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾
Lehigh Navigation	53¾
Catawissa preferred	37¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	59
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	44¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	121¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	49

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: Less was done at the Stock Board yesterday, though prices were generally steady. For the present, at least, the activity in railroad shares has, instead of increasing, fallen off. This is a sore disappointment to the operators for a rise, who, a week or ten days ago, confidently predicted a brisk business and higher prices, with easier money, and they evidently believed what they said. The abundance and comparative cheapness of money will, however, enable the "longs" to carry their ventures at low rates and place them in a position to wait until the market once more becomes animated.

Government bonds are uniformly firm, with a slight advance obtained for the old issues. Rumors and prospects of peace in Europe have had a tendency in strengthening the market.

Stocks were very sluggish, but prices show a heavy break throughout the list. Sales of City Sixes, new, at 100¾; prior to '62, at 101¾. State Sixes, third series, sold at 105.

Reading Railroad was very active, opening at 49¾ and selling down to 49. Pennsylvania sold at 62¼@62⅝; Camden and Amboy at 120¾ and Lehigh Valley at 59¾.

In canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 33¾; 663¼. The rest of the list was unsettled. Sales of Empire Transportation at 20¾.

—The New York *World* says: "The annual statement of the Reading Railroad Company for the year just ended shows that the Company has not earned the dividend declared, and that the capital stock has been watered during the year from $29,026,100 98 to $31,411,009 98." The following are the official figures:

Gross receipts for 1870	$9,971,387
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Net earnings applicable to dividends	$3,062,581
Interest account	$707,928
Dividend July, 1870, 1,645,259	
Dividend December, 1870, 1,649,109	4,000,346
Deficiency	$937,765

In addition to this sum of $937,765 which the company has paid for interest and dividends in excess of the earnings, they claim a balance of reserve fund of $261,951 87 after declaring the dividend, when in reality there is a deficiency of about $400,000. They bring into their fund $110,928 38, the amount of United States tax on the dividend of January, 1870, deducted in their last report, and another amount deducted from income account, say $492,837 99, making a total of $603,166 67 less the reserve as stated above—$261,951 87—making the deficiency in the company's fund $401,351 50. This leaves a deficiency on the year's business of $1,024,994 82, thinding the surplus of last year. Bey-lieve this like these make the confidence of money-lenders in railway shares as collaterals for loans.

—Estimated earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh for the fourth week in December:

	1870.	1869.	Inc. or Dec.
Freight	$28,262 92	$28,262 92	Dec. $ 199 79
Coal	2,946 08	2,946 08	Dec. 92 67
Passengers	17,462 31	19,117 43	Dec. 1,655 12
Miscellaneous	4,000 00	4,000 00	Dec. 700 00
Total	$52,671 31	$54,326 43	Dec. $1,655 12
Add three weeks	158,165 69	150,730 32	Inc. 22,435 37
Total four weeks	$210,837 00	$205,056 75	Inc. $20,222 13

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 86 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral of well improved promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 14, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along steadily with a moderate demand for the leading articles. As navigation will be resumed during the week we may look for a decided change in trade generally. A portion of the coal fleet will take an early departure. This will be good news for the lower cities where they are beginning to feel the want of coal. The weather on Saturday was unusually pleasant for the season. The sun shone with unusual brilliancy and heavy clouds left cumbersome. Produce—The market was steady but not very active, still, taken as a whole, a fair volume of business was transacted. The receipts keep pace with the wants of the demand. Prices have undergone no quotable change. Flour—The business we have previously quoted has been maintained; holders refuse to make concessions in order to effect sales. The receipts since our last were 1,060 barrels. The mills are still running. Other leading operators have a good supply on hand, and appear well satisfied with the condition of the market. Bacon and Provisions—Market steady but not very active, trade generally being confined to the wants of the local trade. The stock of new meat is accumulating. Groceries—The activity in the market we have previously noted has been maintained. The leading houses report a large business doing at satisfactory prices. Country merchants are making the discovery that this is the place to buy the best kind of groceries at low figures.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—The receipts continue fair, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reported sales of refined 55 ₰ cent. at 3¾@4c.; common 4¾ ₰ cent. 2¾c.; potash 7@7½c.; pearls 9@9½c.

APPLE BUTTER.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Prices have undergone no change. Prices range from 60 to 75c ₰ gallon.

APPLES.—The market was firm, with a fair jobbing demand for most descriptions. The receipts were 247 bbls. We are noted sales at $3 for good to prime, and $4 for choice lots. The market favors holders.

BUTTER.—The increase in the receipts has produced a dull market. Since our last 66 packages. We are reported sales as follows: Common to medium 25c; prime to choice 28@30c; extra in small packages, 31@32c ₰ lb.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10½c. ₰ lb.

BROOM CORN.—Supply limited; sales at 5@4½c ₰ lb.

BRANS.—Small navy $2 00 ₰ bushel; others as per quality, $1 75.

BRIMSTONE.—Market firm; sales at 3½@3½c ₰ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner, ½-lb cans, $1 75 per doz.; 5-lb cans, $8 25; 1-lb cans, $6 ₰ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The supply is still heavy, and prices remain unchanged, with sales at $3 25@3 50 ₰ cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market was weak; tendency downward. The sales made were in lots to meet the current wants of the local trade at the falling. Shoulders—Plain, 10½@10¾c. Sugar cured, 11½@11¾c. Sides, plain, 12½@c; clear do 13½c. Breakfast bacon, 16c. Hams—plain, 16c; sugar cured 17c. Mess pork $21 ₰ bbl. Prime beef 18c. Lard—Chicago prime steam 12¼@12¾c; Cincinnati kettle rendered 12½@13½c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 winter rendered lard sold at ₰ gallon $1 10.

CHEESE.—There is a more active demand for cheese, and prices are firm, without sign of change. We quote: Western Reserve 13@14c; Ohio Factory 12½@13c; Ohio Goshen 13@14c; Cheshen 15@16½c; Sweitzer 18c ₰ lb.

CRANBERRIES.—We report a firm market more particularly for the better descriptions; we are reported sales of Sackett's' Belle berries at $18 00@19 00 ₰ bbl; other sales were made at $12@14 ₰ bbl.

COAL.—Sales of Eastern, anthracit at $9@9 50 ₰ ton by the car load, deliver'd.

CORN MEAL.—Market well supplied; sales at 90@95c ₰ bushel.

CANDLES.—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17½c.

CIDER.—The supply of cider is in excess of the demand, and prices are weak; sales, in a small way, are made at $5 ₰ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—We quote Pennsylvania at $2 25@2 50; Philadelphia $2 50.

CEMENT.—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2@2 50 ₰ barrel. Rosendale $3 50@4; Utica $2 75 ₰ barrel.

CARBON OIL.—Prices are weak, with sales standard brands, in new barrels, at 20c in a jobbing way, and 21c in small lots at retail.

DRESSED HOGS.—The season for activity is dawning on a close; the receipts were 67 heads. We note sales at 7, 7½@8c ₰ lb.

DRIED FRUITS.—The market is not an active one. We quote: Peaches—Quarters in London have advanced from 89¾ on December 31 to 90 to-day, while at the same time gold has been firm and is even a shade higher than it was at the beginning of the year, thus showing that, notwithstanding the advance in the price of bonds, greenbacks have barely remained stationary, and, notwithstanding the greater quantity of both gold and breadstuffs exported this year, gold remains firm and shows a tendency to advance.

At New York the Government list has experienced the very natural effect of the easier feeling in money, and large purchases were made for capitalists and out-of-town banks, with whom the certainty of six per cent. interest for their money the rest of the winter is a present consideration. A few of probable lower rates on call in the immediate future. A rise of a ¼@½ per cent. was fairly established in the leading issues, and the market at the close was strong. The gold market shows much steadiness in price, without decided speculative activity. The firmness is believed to be the stiffness in the foreign exchanges, and the consideration that the Treasury is now taking in almost as much for customs as it is paying out for January interest on the public debt.

—The New York *Herald* of this morning says: The stock market opened somewhat unsteady, but as it became evident that the speculative holders were realizing for a "turn" and as reports were set in circulation that some of the "bull" cliques had quarreled, a pressure to sell ensued, and prices gradually declined down to the close of the day. In one instance—Rock Island—the fall was one per cent., but this was the greatest change in the list. Lake Shore, which had been worth as high as 118 for last week's deliveries to-day, and commanded at times a difference of ½ per cent. in "cash" over "regular" transactions, receded about three-quarters per cent. It was rumored that the leading operator in Lake Shore, having achieved his purpose of running up the price, so as to catch the dividend, was selling it out again. On the other hand it was asserted that the "bull" interest, having shrewdly succeeded in closing the "short" interest, were spreading their nets for a fresh haul, and hence gave the market an aspect very likely to tempt speculative sales. At the close Western Union Telegraph, which had been originally borne down by the general current, cut loose from the rest of the list and rose independently to the highest point it has attained in the upward course since the beginning of its movement. In the miscellaneous shares Alton and Terre Haute advanced to 50, which is supposed it will be wanted by the Vanderbilt party, who, in entering the direction of the Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis road, will seek the same extension of through connection from Cleveland to St. Louis.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 86 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 14, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
Do. Scrip	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Reading	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Harlem	132	132	132	132	132	132
Illinois Central	138	139	139	139	139	139
Lake Shore	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Chicago & Northwestern	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do. preferred	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Rock Island	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
St. Paul	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Do. preferred	73	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Fort Wayne	92½	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31	31	31	31	31
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Adams Express	66¾	66	66	66	66	66
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-days quotations shows the following changes:

	Yest.	To-d.	Adv.	Dec
Central & Hudson	92¾	92¼		½
Do. Scrip	88¾	88¼		½
Erie	21¾	21¾		
Reading	98¾	97		1
Harlem	132	132		
Illinois Central	138	139	1	
Lake Shore	93½	93½		½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94½	94½		½
Chicago & Northwestern	73¾	73¾		½
Do. preferred	82¾	82¾		½
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Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31		½
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾		½
Adams Express	66¾	66		½
Gold	110¾	110¾		½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62½
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾
Lehigh Navigation	53¾
Catawissa preferred	37¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	59
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	44¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	121¾
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	49

—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says: Less was done at the Stock Board yesterday, though prices were generally steady. For the present, at least, the activity in railroad shares has, instead of increasing, fallen off. This is a sore disappointment to the operators for a rise, who, a week or ten days ago, confidently predicted a brisk business and higher prices, with easier money, and they evidently believed what they said. The abundance and comparative cheapness of money will, however, enable the "longs" to carry their ventures at low rates and place them in a position to wait until the market once more becomes animated.

Government bonds are uniformly firm, with a slight advance obtained for the old issues. Rumors and prospects of peace in Europe have had a tendency in strengthening the market.

Stocks were very sluggish, but prices show a heavy break throughout the list. Sales of City Sixes, new, at 100¾; prior to '62, at 101¾. State Sixes, third series, sold at 105.

Reading Railroad was very active, opening at 49¾ and selling down to 49. Pennsylvania sold at 62¼@62⅝; Camden and Amboy at 120¾ and Lehigh Valley at 59¾.

In canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 33¾; 663¼. The rest of the list was unsettled. Sales of Empire Transportation at 20¾.

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CIDER.—The supply of cider is in excess of the demand, and prices are weak; sales, in a small way, are made at $5 ₰ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—We quote Pennsylvania at $2 25@2 50; Philadelphia $2 50.

CEMENT.—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2@2 50 ₰ barrel. Rosendale $3 50@4; Utica $2 75 ₰ barrel.

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WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, January 16, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per per Penn. River & R.	Exports per A. C. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Jan. 9	1,054	999	766
Tuesday, Jan. 10	2,943	200	120
Wednesday, Jan. 11	2,512	90	100
Thursday, Jan. 12		122	160
Friday, Jan. 13	2,716	619	520
Saturday, Jan. 14	2,861	459	
Total per week	11,664	2,059	1,666
Since Jan. 1, 1871	7,804	857	2,649
To Jan. 14	19,468	4,515	2,907
Same time 1870	34,068	517	7,335
Same time 1869	34,497	1,279	9,714
Same time 1868	80,460	516	9,751

BUSINESS.

The market during the week was not an active one, buyers and sellers were disposed to act cautiously. There is still a wide difference in the views of dealers. One thing is very evident, business will be conducted on an entirely different principle, and why not? There is ample room for improvement. The week's sales were small of crude and refined. Manufacturers of refined manifest no disposition to force sales; most of them prefer waiting and taking the chances of the market. Their time will soon come and then times will be lively. In regard to prices, but few changes have been made. Holders are generally not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales.

CRUDE RECEIPTS

The following are the crude receipts for the past two weeks from all points by river and rail:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	7,804	11,664

The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past seven years, by river and rail:

From January 1st to January 14th, 1871	19,468
Same time 1870	34,068
Same time 1869	34,497
Same time 1868	80,460
Same time 1867	23,618
Same time 1866	42,131
Same time 1865	4,769

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	857	2,060
Allegheny Valley Railroad	2,649	1,666
Total	3,506	3,716

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads, from January 1st to 14th:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,270	857	2,060
Allegheny Valley Railroad	3,414	7,035	4,316
Total	10,984	7,892	7,222

SALES.

The following are the sales of crude and refined oils for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	29,000	24,500
Refined, barrels	10,000	2,000
Total	39,000	26,500

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The market was not an active one, there being a difference of opinion among dealers as regards the value of oil. Crude oil is quoted nominally as follows: Spot or January, 10¼c; January to July, 9 o., 10¾c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

Sales, 500 bbls, deliverable this week, 10¾c.

REFINED.

The market on Saturday exhibited more firmness, holders were demanding the following figures: Spot, 23½c; January, 23½@23¾c; February, 23½; March, 24¾c; April, 24¾c; May, 25c; June, 25¼c; b. o., January to July, 56c.

We did not learn of any transactions.

By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 14.—The market to-day was firm, at an advance of 5@10c. On the upper road buyers were offering $5 75 freely, with plenty of sellers at $5 75. On lower road there was a firmer feeling, sellers asking $4 05@4 10 for regardless, buyers offering $3 95@4, with sales at $4 04 05. At Oil City there were free sellers at $4 20 for regardless, bread gauge, and sales of gravity at $4 30.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper road regardless	$3 75
250 bbls upper road regardless	3 75
500 bbls upper road regardless	3 70
18 cars Rouseville regardless	4 05
18 cars Rouseville regardless	4 00
14 cars Rouseville regardless	4 00
12 cars Petroleum Center regardless	4 10
3,000 bbls lower road regardless	4 00
6 cars gravity lower road	4 12½
5 cars regardless lower road	4 05
6 cars Oil City, barrow gauge	4 15
6 cars Oil City, barrow gauge	4 15
1,500 bbls gravity Oil City	4 30

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, January 14.—Market firm; crude is held strong at 14c; refined 24½@24¾c. No sales reported.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—Crude 11¾@12c. Refined—sales 500 bbls each January and February 23¾c; sales 500 bbls February 23¾@23½c; January and February 23½c; March 24¼c; May 25c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Riverside Oil Works	554	Forsyth Refinery	747
Brilliant Oil Works	1,000	Bowers Refinery	462
Citizens Oil Works	74	Brilliant Oil Works	74
Total			2,054

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

W McCutcheon to Riverside Refinery, 74 bbls. Duncan & Young to Forsyth's Oil Works, 749 bbls. Waring & Hasson to Brilliant Oil Works, 148 bbls. Hasson & Young to Peerless Oil Works, 148 bbls. W Stewart to Sunbeam Oil Works, 462 bbls. Duncan & Young to Brilliant Oil Works, 74 bbls. Lockhart & Frew to Brilliant Oil Works, 74 bbls.

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. Pa. R. R. and Pa. R. R.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 14, 1871.

Livingston Bros, 80 cases to Tate, Muller & Co, Baltimore.

Forsyth Bros & Co, 206 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Refined..... 286 bbls.
Total Cases..... 810

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 14, 1870.

REPORTED BY STOCK.

Yard Master C. R. Martin reports receiving the following numbers cars cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules for the week ending January 14, 1871:

	Cars.		Cars.
Cattle	159	Horses	15
Mules	6	Hogs	125
Sheep	52		
Total	211		140
Last week	403		

REMARKS.

The past week has been a dull one for cattle dealers; indeed, its like has not been seen for a long time. By a comparison of prices it will be seen that they are lower this week, than for any week in the last two years, whilst at the same time the quality of the stock was decidedly better. It is a fact that droves of cattle

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Change of Drug Firm—W. J. Snodgrass
Meeting—Friends of National Reform.
Allegheny Valley Railroad—A. McIlwaine.
Clerk Wanted—Box 2?8, Postoffice.
Apollo Hall for Rent—Robinson Brothers.
House Wanted—J. D. Briggs.
Situation Wanted—R. G., this office.
Situation Wanted—By Lock Box 444, Postoffice.
Rooms for Rent—P. H. Eaton.
Girl Wanted—No. 18 Wylie street.
House Wanted—Box N, Commercial office.
Meeting—Shenango Furnishing Co.
Opera House—Under the Gas Light.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Academy of Music—The Pilgrim.
Fair and Festival—Eighth U. P. Church.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
Assignee Sale—A. McIlwaine.
Stated Crackers—Marvin & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dawson & Co.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. H. Lakin.
Residence for Sale—A. J. Rowand, Rose & Co.
Carpets—McCallum & Co.
Carpets—McFarland & Collins.
Carpets—McFarland & Co.
Refining and Rolling Mills for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Rolling Mills at Auction—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Mortgage—Deal—911 and 913 Liberty street.
Crackers, Bargains—Morgansters & Co.
Beer—\$ 20 Gold Loan—Jay Cooke & Co.
Patent Solicitors—Munn & Co.
Barnett's Kalliston.
Homewood Lots for Sale—Mellon Bros.
Property for Sale—John G. Scheele.
Drug Store for Sale—Reed Bros.
Room for Rent—John S. Jackson.
Notice—Peoples' Insurance Company.

AFTER THIRTY-THREE YEARS.

The Romantic Reunion of Three Long Separated Brothers.

[From the Boston Times.]

One of the parties to the following strange story has just made its acquaintance with its particulars: Thirty-three years ago the second son of a family in which there were three boys, being desirous of bettering his condition in life, left England for this country with an indefinite idea as to where he might settle, and only once thereafter, in a letter from New York, had his family any information that he was alive. Four years afterwards the elder brother came to this country, and has since been reputably known in this city as a member of one of the most active professions. We are precluded from saying more on this head. The week before Christmas our Boston friend had occasion to visit Harrisburg, Pa., from which place he took a night train for New York. An obstruction on the railroad a few miles west of Philadelphia caused a delay of some hours near a small way station. Some of the passengers becoming tired of sitting in the cars, went out to explore the locality, particularly with the view to the procurement of refreshments; and, a respectable looking farm house being near, the foragers invested it, called up the inmates, who were enjoying the comforts of their last morning hour's repose, and proffered a supply of anything fluid from cold water to cider, tea, coffee, Bourbon, or apple-jack. The owner of the house good-naturedly opened it to the unlooked for visitors and dispensed his hospitality in various ways with no unstinted hand. What looked singular to many was the fact that he would not accept of any compensation whatever, although he had entertained at least twenty rather extemporaneous guests. They were all prodigal of gratitude, and of offers to reciprocate at any time.

Our Boston friend was one of the farmer's guests, and after thanking his host with genuine feeling, he handed the farmer his card, telling him that a bed, knife and fork and spoon where ready for him wherever he should visit Boston. The farmer looked upon the card and then at the presenter thereof—gazed again, and again at one and then the other, and having apparently at last made up his mind, he said:

"Why, Willie, is this really you?"

The peculiar smile that accompanied the inquiry threw thirty three years aside as one would fold back a curtain. The long separated met after this long interval—the name on the card being the direct cause of the discovery. When the train got to a station afterwards, it carried one passenger less to New York. Of course the brothers had a pleasant time in exchanging their respective reminiscences.

But a yet more interesting feature of our story is to come. Our Boston friend had a son which was the name of the Pennsylvania brother. The proprietor said the names of the pair were to be inscribed on the gifts could be put on the satchel and wallet at little expense or delay, and the suggestion was hailed as an improvement on the value of the articles. The names were written out and handed to the proprietor of the store, the latter thinking that he also owned the same surname. This led to conversation, to explanation, and finally to the discovery that three long separated brothers had there and then met face to face. It would require an abler pen than ours to describe the feelings entertained by the two.

We are permitted to explain things thus far. The third brother had been a little wild in his youth, and had entered the service of Queen Victoria, in which he had remained during eleven years. His regiment had been ordered to Canada, and, being desirous of tasting freedom, he had improved a chance of stepping over the line. For fifteen years past he has been in business in New York, and has had worldly success corresponding with that of his elder brothers. This is our story. It has not the dawn of deeply exciting romance of free imagination, but it is true, and as wonderful as it is veracious.

PROBABLY the first bill before any Legislature to secure State regulation of railroads is that offered by Mr. Strong, in the Illinois Senate, on Thursday, providing for the appointment by the Governor of three railroad commissioners, receiving \$5,000 per year each, whose salaries and expenses shall be assessed pro rata on the railroads, and whose duty it shall be to have general supervision of all railroads, horse, steam, &c., and keep themselves informed as to their condition, how far they accommodate freight and passengers, comply with their charters, &c. They can require roads to change rates of fare or freight, to give increased facilities, and to the amount of rolling stock, change the manner of operating roads, &c. Upon any complaint made by county, town, or city authorities relative to the management of any road, the Commissioners must examine the matter, and must also examine upon the petition of any twenty voters, or report reason why not made. Provision is also made for a clerk, with a salary of \$2,000. On the occurrence of any accident, the railroad shall report the fact to the Commissioners, who shall examine the same.

In view of certain fraudulent practices in the importation of mixed woolens and felts, composed partially of hair and partially of wool, Judge Kelley has prepared a bill classing all woolen materials together, whether composed in whole or in part of wool, and increasing the duty thereon to forty-five per cent. While this was under consideration in the Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Brooks, of New York, moved to add a new section to the bill, abolishing the duty on coal of every description. Upon a vote being taken there was a tie, the committee standing four to four, Mr. Blair, of Michigan, being absent. Had Mr. Blair been present he would have voted against Brooks's proposition.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

PITTSBURGH, January 15, 1871.	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer	29.99	29.93	30.15
Change since last report	.13	.06	.20
Thermometer	55°	47°	18°
Change in last 24 hours	12°	—19°	—17°
Direction of wind	W	W	W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	2	4	4
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.02	.08	.08
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale, approximately	A	B	B
Rainfall since last report—inches and hdths	0.09		
State of weather	3 Cldy.	Cl'dy.	

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given. A decrease being marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Change in the direction of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows; A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

List of Unmailable Letters January 15, 1871.

Bruce, Philadelphia.
Gillespie, Anthony, Scranton, Pa.
Manon & Steed, Ridgeville, Ind.
Maren, P. D., Sutersville, Pa.

ARSON AND FORGERY.

Investigation by Fire Marshal Butler—Richard Roberts Held to Answer a Charge of Arson—He is Also Charged with Forgery.

Alderman Joseph A. Butler, Fire Marshal for Allegheny county, on Saturday last held an investigation as to the cause of the fire in East Liberty on the night of October 25th. It was the intention that he be remembered, was arrested on suspicion of having set the stable on fire, and the object of the investigation was to ascertain if there were reasonable grounds for that suspicion, or sufficient testimony upon which to hold him to answer a charge of arson. The investigation was held at the East Liberty Station House.

THE TESTIMONY.

C. R. Bostwick was the first witness examined. He testified that on the night in question he and his wife having arisen from their bed and gone to the yard to put up some rain barrels, discovered the fire in the stable. Witness ran back and dressed. Returning to the stable he entered and went up stairs when he saw Roberts and another man there transacting on the fire. The smoke was suffocating. Witness tramped on some burning hay, when Roberts remarked, "You're kicking fire on me." Roberts and the other man then went down to the first floor. Witness went down also; ran out to a pump to get some water and when he returned found the whole building in flames. Saw Roberts standing at the fire. Witness heard subsequently that the man in company with Roberts was John Burridge.

Henry P. Krebs testified that he was at the fire, and when he got there he heard some one talking in the stable.

Witness afterwards heard some one hollowing from the upper part of the stable, "Give me a bucket of water and I can put out this fire." Witness went up the stairs in the stable then and met a man coming down the ladder covered with burning hay. This man witness understood was Roberts; he was a man of Roberts's size.

R. M. McClarran, druggist, testified that Roberts came into his drug store half an hour before the fire, took some matches out of the box and walked out. He had a cigar in his mouth at the time, which was lighted. Witness saw Roberts at the fire.

Six other witnesses were examined, but nothing of importance was elicited. After hearing all the testimony, the Fire Marshall held Roberts to bail in the sum of three thousand dollars for trial, and in default committed him to jail.

Afterwards an information was made by Joseph Spencer before Alderman Butler charging Roberts with forgery.

It is alleged that Roberts forged the name of Mr. Spencer to an order on Patrick Bradley, keeper of the Western Exchange in East Liberty, for his board bill. On this charge Alderman Butler lodged another commitment against Roberts for trial, requiring five hundred dollars bail.

ALDERMAN JOHN A. STRAIN having obtained his commission as Alderman of the Fifth ward, and fitted up an office on Grant street opposite the Cathedral, in a most elegant and superb style, will commence business this morning. In honor of the event the Aldermanic entertained his friends at his new office, Saturday, in a handsome manner. A sumptuous banquet was served by Mr. Youngson, of which the guests to the number of one hundred partook, with a zest which gave evidence of their appreciation of Mr. Youngson's abilities in the culinary art. After the feast a meeting was organized, which was addressed by several of the leading members of the bar, and a number of letters, among which was one from Governor Geary, were read. The occasion was an exceedingly pleasant one, and will long be remembered by those who had the privilege of participating in the festivities. The Alderman has the best wishes for his success, as he is one of the most genial, pleasant and accommodating officials in the city, a fact to which all "ye locals" will bear testimony.

REV. DEWITT C. BYLLESBY, formerly rector of one of our Episcopal churches, and one of the most popular ministers in our city, has, we understand, accepted a call from the congregation of St. James's Church, Penn street. He is expected to preach at that place on Sunday next, but will not enter fully upon his duties until some time in March. St. James's is one of the largest Episcopal churches here, and is to be thoroughly repaired inside and out. The whole structure is to be repainted, and the ladies of the congregation will put handsome carpeting on the floor.

THE INDIA ALE manufactured by Joshua Rhodes, of the Pittsburgh Brewery, cannot be surpassed by any foreign or domestic ales. MWF

PITTSBURGH SOLDIERS' HOME.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers—Officers and Managers—Reports of the Superintendent and Physician.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home, held recently at the buildings of the Home, in the Twelfth ward, the annual reports of Major Fred. W. Heslop, Superintendent, and Dr. C. B. King, physician of the institution, were presented. The following officers and managers were in attendance:

President—R. C. Loomis.
Secretary—W. C. Wyneman.
Treasurer—James H. Wright.
Managers—C. W. Batchelor, W. S. Haven, William McCreery, F. B. Broadt, Esq., S. Morrison, O. O. Phillips, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, G. L. B. Fetterman, John W. Chalfant, Thos. H. Lane, Wilson Miller, Jos. Albree and W. W. Young.
Physician—Dr. C. B. King.
Superintendent—Maj. Fred. W. Heslop.
Matron—Mrs. Eliza McKelvy.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 1, 1871.

To the Board of Managers of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Soldiers' Home:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Soldiers' Home for the year 1870:

On the 1st of January, 1870, there were sixty-five inmates in the Home; on the 31st of December, 1870, there were seventy-nine. There were 239 patients admitted during the year; there were 209 discharged, there were 14 deaths.

The table of diseases, for which the patients were treated, will be found in the accompanying report of Dr. C. B. King, the attending physician.

The total cost of maintenance, including insurance and cost of repairs to the building, wages, salaries, fuel and all incidental expenses, amounts to \$15,447 21. The average number of patients was seventy-one, and the average cost for each 100 cents per day.

Classified tables of expenditures, together with other tables of statistical information will be found annexed.

HEATING APPARATUS.

The defective condition of the steam boilers and pipes belonging to the heating apparatus causes much damage to the hospital building and a great deal of trouble to the employees. The pipes are very frequently out of order, and the condensed steam escaping from defective joints and cracked pipes, sometimes greatly injures floorings and ceilings, before the necessary repairs can be made. The boilers were examined and repaired last fall, by the Messrs. L. P. Agnew & Co., at a cost of sixty-six dollars and sixty cents. It was the expressed opinion of the examiners that the boilers were rapidly becoming unserviceable by reason of the plates being exceedingly thin. Since the examination other necessary repairs have been made at a cost of nearly one hundred dollars.

FUEL.

The consumption of fuel has been smaller than during the preceding year, owing to the mildness of the weather, rendering fire for heating purposes unnecessary, until quite late in the year. The small excess of the amount charged for fuel as compared with charges in former years, may be accounted for by stating, that the delivery of coal, for use this winter, has not yet been completed, and a portion only of the cost has been paid. The bills yet to be rendered will, I think, amount to about eight hundred dollars.

REPAIRS.

In the charges for repairs will be found the rather large item of one hundred and ninety-four dollars and nine cents for paints and oils. The cause of this large item was the unusually large amount of painting done in and about the building. All the window frames were repainted, and wards C and D, in the main building, throughout, together with walls and floors included. A portion of the walls of the kitchen and dining room were also repainted.

The large brick cistern, built upon the eastern portion of the grounds, has been thoroughly repaired, and is kept filled with water, and will prove in case of the usual supply being temporarily stopped by breakage of the water pipes.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ANNOYANCES.

Much trouble and annoyance is caused us by the carelessness of the employees and neglect of the officers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. A large portion of our fence has been completely destroyed by railroad cars backing down upon and smashing through it. No attempt to repair the damage has been made, on the part of the Railroad Company, for more than a year past, and we are compelled to abandon the building for the winter, because of the danger likely to be incurred by their straying through the broken fence upon the railroad track. The crossing near our entrance gate is sometimes at night made impassible by cars left upon the track. Very frequently a pitching movement is given the hospital was compelled to detach his horse from the buggy, and lead it some distance to the railroad in order to find a place to cross, and then walk home leading the animal, because no crossing was so obstructed by cars as to make it impossible for him to cross with his buggy.

AMUSEMENTS.

Through your liberality I have been permitted to furnish the soldiers with the means of much innocent enjoyment. A large room in the western wing of the building was fitted up with billiard tables, dominoes and other games, and opened for the use of the men early in November, and I am happy in being enabled to say the results, thus far, have been most satisfactory. The men have shown proper conduct, show their appreciation of the comforts provided for them. Cases of drunkenness are extremely rare. The total cost of fuel and light for this room, during the winter months, including the outlay for games, is estimated at fifty dollars.

A vocal and instrumental concert for the entertainment of the inmates, was given at the Home on November 1st, and my thanks are due to the following ladies and gentlemen for their kind assistance upon the occasion: Miss Mary Dihm, Miss H. Hughes, Mrs. Sheib, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Birns, Miss Kerfoot, Miss Lentell, Miss Gordon, Miss Whiteley, Messrs. R. E. Breed, Wm. B. Edwards, W. Lawton, E. L. Rinehart, J. M. Young, E. Diehl, E. S. Rinehart, F. A. Rinehart, J. McLain, H. F. Knake and Professor Manning. Mr. thanks are due to the Excelsior Brass Band, for complimentary music, to Messrs. Campbell and Aiken for carriages; and to the Pennsylvania Valley Railroad Company for wagons, in which to convey our men to witness the ceremonies of laying the foundation stone of the Soldiers' Monument. Mr. G. Edwards for a donation of books and newspapers; to Mr. B. F. Weyman for a donation of books; to Mooney, Diehl and Reed for a book; to Messrs. O. McClintock & Co. for the loan of a carpet to Al. Hoffman; for the use of a flag; to Messrs. Bakewell, Pears & Co. for use of lamps; to Messrs. Barr & Knake for use of a piano; to Messrs. Reed Bros. for use of a reliable harp, and to Mrs. H. Munhall, of Oil City, Pa., for donation of a barrel of apples.

I am indebted to the proprietors of the following named newspapers for copies of their papers, regularly and gratuitously furnished the Home, viz.: *Commercial, Daily Dispatch, Post, Gazette, Evening Telegraph, Leader, Herald, Volksblatt, Presbyterian Banner, United Presbyterian.*

To Rev. Wilson, D. D., the students of the Western Theological Seminary, to the Mothers of the Young Men's Christian Association my thanks are due for religious services held in the Home weekly.

THE FARM.

A small portion only of the farm is under cultivation. There were raised, during the past year, one hundred and thirty bushels of fine quality tomatoes, fifteen hundred heads of cabbage, seven bushels of peaches, three bushels of grapes and eight tons of hay. Our cows gave a good supply of milk, but we have not had the number of shoats and quantity of butter.

The Matron, Mrs. E. McKelvey, has, during last fall, prepared one hundred and fifty-one gallons of canned tomatoes, twenty-three gallons of tomato catsup, one gallon of tomato pickles, two gallons of preserves of pressed grapes, thirteen gallons of peach butter and four bushels of sweet kraut.

I am happy to report favorably of the officers and employees. In the former, Dr. C. B. King has given me much valuable assistance; Mrs. E. McKelvey is an efficient Matron, and the Clerk, Mr. Geo. Lamare, has proved himself worthy of commendation. I thank them for their hearty co-operation and earnest efforts to promote the welfare of the institution.

In conclusion, I beg to thank you for your confidence and kindness.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRED'K W. HESLOP, Superintendent.

Recapitulation of cash account condensed from very full and accurate tables:

SUBSISTENCE.

Fruit	\$ 174 94
Flour and bread	586 35
Groceries	3,883 17
Meats	2,969 67
Vegetables	373 66
Poultry	21 29
	\$ 6,071 09

EXPENSE.

Drugs and medical stores	\$ 417 04
Clothing	255 32
Fuel	620 99
Lamps and chimneys	118 54
Hardware	61 07
Oils and paints	194 09
Furniture	598 90
Repairs	703 76
Stationery	78 22
Furniture	262 80
Regular	5,175 62
Feed	341 78
Glass and queensware	54 28
Tobacco and cigars	158 60
Tools	94 62
Miscellaneous	78 59
	9,150 52
Insurance on building of \$20,000	225 00
Total	\$15,447 21

SURGEON'S REPORT.

The report of Cyrus B. King, M. D., attending Surgeon at the Home, is as follows:

PITTSBURGH, PA., January 1st, 1871.

To the Board of Managers of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Soldiers' Home:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit the following report of patients admitted to the Medical Department of the Home during the year 1870.

[For want of space we are compelled to omit the report of diseases, as well as many other valuable tables compiled by the Superintendent.]

Fourteen deaths occurred in the Home during the year; eight of which were from consumption, two congestion of the brain, one from inflammation of the brain, one from typhoid fever, and one from chronic diarrhœa.

The past year has been marked by the prevalence of any serious epidemic throughout the two cities. Not a single case of sickness of a serious character has originated in the Home, which is mainly attributable to strict observance of cleanliness in all the departments of the Home, frequent bathing of the inmates, and care in the selection of proper articles of diet.

The ward fitted up for the reception of such female patients as might be sent to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital Department has not received the encouragement it should. It has been furnished with everything requisite to the comfort of patients; but a nurse has not been appointed to take charge of it, and we are compelled to call upon the female employees of the house to act as nurses in addition to their ordinary household duties. Did it receive proper attention, many cases of the worthy poor, who are stricken down with sickness, would gladly avail themselves of the benefits of such a place, where they could receive every care and attention which their helpless condition would require.

The Medical Department has been well supplied with drugs, but we are much in want of proper surgical appliances, such as splints, fracture beds and surgical instruments for general operations.

I cannot but feel that the time has arrived for efforts to make the Hospital Department all that it should be, as well as for many acts of personal kindness. To the Superintendent, who shares with me any credit we may merit in alleviating the sufferings of the unfortunate inmates under our charge, my thanks are due for his unceasing endeavors to supply every thing requisite to render the patients comfortable and happy.

I am, very respectfully,
C. B. KING,
Attending Physician.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

A number of trivial cases were heard and disposed of in this court.

In the case of M. Stadtfeld, charged with receiving stolen goods on oath of Susan Duggert, a verdict of not guilty was rendered. In the case of Catharine McNary, charged with the same offense, jury unable to agree.

John Thomas, convicted of unlawfully cutting and wounding Joseph Smith, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the county workhouse for a term of eleven months.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

Com. vs. Wm. Rogers, Com. vs. W. H. Stagely,
Com. vs. John Sullivan, Com. vs. Wm. Staley,
Com. vs. G. W. Lentz, Com. vs. Wm. Farley,
Com. vs. D. R. Ferguson, Com. vs. Charles Lutz,
Com. vs. C. Gill, Com. vs. James Hudspeth,
Com. vs. James Johnston, Com. vs. Frank McCoy,
Com. vs. Henry Wisner, Com. vs. John Meyers,
Com. vs. C. T. Smith, Com. vs. Hugh Murphy,
Com. vs. Philip Bussing et al. Com. vs. Henry Kennawey.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of Hardin vs. Semple and Pennock, previously reported, was renewed Saturday, but had not been concluded when court adjourned.

The *habeas corpus* case of Jacob C. Brown vs. Cora Brown and others, previously reported, was heard before Judge Collier. The writ was issued for the recovery of the body of Jacob B. Brown, son of petitioner, who, it was alleged, had been abducted and sent to Wisconsin. The boy was produced in court in answer to the writ and the case argued at length. The matter was held C. A. V.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

40. Elligallon vs. James E. Hays.
41. Elligallon vs. James E. Hays.
42. Lindsay vs. John Toner's Express.
91. Mundorf vs. Noble.
6. Jones et al. vs. Buel et al.
101. Martin vs. Gibson.

DIXMONT HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting of the Contributors.

Annual Reports of the President and Committees.

Condition and Wants of the Institution—What Has Been Done During the Year—More Room Needed—Erection of a New Hospital Urged—Separation of the Soldiers' Home and Dixmont Hospital Recommended—Election of Managers and Officers.

The annual meeting of the contributors to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital was held on Saturday afternoon at the Hospital at Dixmont. About twenty-five of the contributors, some of whom were accompanied with their wives, daughters, and lady friends, left for Dixmont on the 11:53 A. M. train, and arrived at their destination about half-past twelve o'clock. The party had no sooner seated themselves comfortably in the parlor than dinner was announced, when they repaired to the dining room, where one exceedingly sociable spread. The table fairly groaned under the weight of the good things with which it was ladened, and judging from the manner the articles were disposed of, the efforts of Mrs. Reed, the house director, in the matter was prepared, were fully appreciated by the guests. After dinner the contributors and ladies met in the chapel where the

ANNUAL MEETING

was held. The meeting was organized by calling upon Gen. Moorhead to preside, and electing Wm. S. Bissell Secretary.

The President stated that this was the time fixed by the charter of the Institution for the annual meeting of the contributors for the purpose of hearing the annual reports, and to elect seven members to the Board. The Board consists of twenty-one members, who are elected for the term of three years, and each year the terms of one-third of the members expire.

The President, John Harper, Esq., then read his report, in substance as follows:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To Hon. Wilmer Worthington, General Agent of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania:

SIR: It has hitherto been the practice of this institution to make its annual report to the Legislature of the State early in January, exhibiting the condition of its affairs and the operations of the preceding year. By the act to create a Board of Public Charities, secs. 5, the law is modified, so that charitable institutions, now required to submit annual reports, must make and transmit them to yourself *on or before* the first of January. In conformity with this change of time in the law, I have the honor to present herein a case of helpless fellow beings, for whose sad condition good men have shown their sympathy in both private acts, and our noble Commonwealth has provided with parental care. The State demands and the contributors to regular State charities shall suffer no neglect; and all that science and philanthropy can accomplish is expected to be done for their melioration. The law of kindness should be the only rule to govern insane persons. And I am happy to be able to say, that has been the aim of the managers, who have labored for years to make the institution, as far as practicable, a model institution of the kind in the land, to recognize and enforce the rule of self-control, self-help, and self-government. Fully was possibly have been committed—things left undone which should have been done; but notwithstanding all the efforts of the managers believe the hospital under their charge will favorably compare with that in the country, all things taken into consideration.

The Superintendent, Dr. J. A. Reed, has labored faithfully and efficiently to promote the growth and prosperity of the institution, and he has the confidence of the managers. All who know anything about hospitals for the insane are aware of the constant harassments which distract and impede the best efforts of the superintendent. There is no public situation that a man can be placed in more beset with difficulties, requiring prudence. If this officer is not aided, cherished and sustained by an efficient management, with the hearty co-operation of a discriminating and just public sentiment, he must be more or less than human to keep from blundering, and physically in his own onerous position. The poor patient, with warped and weakened faculties, is not always free from trouble. Outside fault-finding and censoriousness—whether from thoughtlessness or malice—whether uttered in parlors or workshops—by members of patients, or sensationally paraded in newspapers and publications, are sources of pain, chief, the effects of which every thoughtful mind can discover. Every friend of the insane in humanity should pray the hospital to be delivered. In calling public attention to this subject it is not for the purpose of exacting forbearance when nothing is palpable and the true interest of society demands its exposure, but for the benefit and relief of any officer or employee from a just criticism; but to ask honest men and an impartial press to lend their influence to check the growth of that pernicious spirit of detraction, which a morbid taste only encourages, and whose innocent victims are afforded no other redress than contempt of law. I gratefully acknowledge the obligations of the Board to the officers and employees of the Hospital for the success which has crowned its operations during the past year.

On motion of Mr. Herron, the report was received and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

R. Miller, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee, next read the report of the committee. The report referred to the completion of the east wing extension. In addition to this there have been two wings added to the kitchen; the lower floor of one will be occupied as a bakery, and the second story as a storeroom for groceries and other supplies; the other wing is an extension to the dining room. The coming for these improvements, and the running expenses of the institution for eleven months have been \$149,-973 54. Over twenty appeals were made during the year by friends of private patients, for a reduction in charges for their maintenance, owing to their limited means, which appeals have met with prompt acquiescence by the Board, not only as an act of charity, but in many cases as justice.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Miller also read the report of the Finance Committee, which stated that the Committee had carefully examined and audited the books, accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Mr. J. A. Harper, and found the same to be correct and satisfactory; and, with the exception of the outstanding warrant, amounting to \$3,161, for \$58.99, there is a precise agreement with the "Year Book" of the Executive Committee of Managers, for 1870, made, by the Treasurer, and are the "Brewer Fuel Fund," invested as follows: \$10,-000 in United States 5-20's bonds, \$21,000 in City of Pittsburgh 6 per cent. Compromise bonds; and the "Crawford Fuel Fund" of \$10,000 United States 5-20 bonds.

Accompanying the report was the statement of the Treasurer, showing that the total receipts, including earning received at the Hospital at Dixmont, which amounted to \$59,541 93, were \$141,244 71, and the expenditures for all purposes, \$137,548 50, leaving a balance in Treasury of \$11,696 21.

The reports were received and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

Dr. J. A. Reed, Superintendent and Physician, then presented his report, which was received and ordered to be printed without being read. The report is quite a lengthy one, and includes twenty-four statistical tables, from which we glean some facts that are of public interest. There were at the beginning of the year 334 patients in the hospital, 194 males and 139 females. During the year ending with December 1st, 298 were admitted, making the whole number treated to December 1st, 562. One hundred and twenty-three were discharged, of which number sixty were restored, forty-seven improved, and sixteen unimproved. There were also thirty-eight deaths, leaving 401 remaining on December 1st, 1870. Since 1859, 1,825 patients have been admitted, of which number 593 were restored, 389 improved, 179 unimproved, 267 deaths, and six who were not insane. Of those admitted during eleven months, there were between the ages of ten and twenty years: 54 between twenty and thirty; 65 between thirty and forty; 42 between forty and fifty; 29 between fifty and sixty; 12 between sixty and seventy; 8 between seventy and eighty. Of those admitted last year there were married, 96; single, 196; widows, 21; widowers, 5; 161 were natives of this State, 16 of other States, 99 of foreign countries, and 2 unknown. 98 were committed by friends, 79 by Directors of the Poor, and 151 by the Courts. 97 are supported by self or family, 139 by city or county and 1 by the Hospital. Of those now remaining in the Hospital 65 are curable and 336 are incurable.

EVILS OF OVER-CROWDING.

The report concludes as follows: The Board of Managers of the State Asylum at Harrisburg, comprehending the evils resulting from over-crowding that institution, asked and obtained legislative enactments authorizing the officers of the hospital "to decline receiving evils of long-standing;" and in virtue of this enactment their first rule determines that "as the wards of the hospital are crowded, none but recent cases, which have originated within one year, can be admitted." If it was necessary to adopt this course in that institution, it is equally so in this one. The total number of patients under treatment in that one, during the year, was 578; in this one it was 562. The number of males in that one, October 1, 1870, was 225, and in this one, December 1, 1870, it was 225. I have frequently expressed the opinion that however rapidly the work of erecting this building might progress, there would be accumulated under our care, before its completion, a sufficient number of patients to fully occupy every apartment.

The building has been completed according to the original plan, and 237 men and 164 women were here and at once occupied every apartment. Two hundred of each sex is its utmost capacity, and to stretch it to a point beyond this only serves to interfere with the care and treatment to which every patient is entitled, and which should at all times characterize the institution. In each wing of the hospital there are 144 rooms, each of which is in size 8x10 feet, and are intended for 144 patients. There are also three rooms intended one for 2 persons, one for 9 in all, and four other apartments in which 47 are accommodated. Into the wing wh ch has been appropriated to men, 257 patients have been admitted, making it necessary to crowd 57 of these into rooms already occupied, while every week adds its quota and increases the evil.

Alluding to the condition of the hospitals in this State, Dr. Reed, in his address on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new hospital at Danville, Pa., uses the following language so fully portraying the bad consequences of "overcrowding," that I quote it for your consideration:

"It is so common to crowd hospitals beyond their proper capacity, that the public are not aware, I fear me, of the evils that follow. When the capacity for two hundred patients, is made to receive three hundred, they excite and disturb one another; dangerous, even murderous collisions, fearful to think of, become unavoidable; the amount of ventilation is lessened, and consequently the air of the house is loaded with effluvia calculated to produce disease; the officers who need the utmost energy and serenity of mind in performing their allotted work, are constantly filled with apprehension, and the result of it all is that the hospital fails to accomplish deed feet in depth and the entire front of our property, for which they were willing to pay a fair rate, and erect a bridge across the entire ground occupied by the railroad tracks, leaving us a safe and handsome access to the hospital. The terms were agreed upon by the railroad company and by a committee of the bridge, retaining walls, &c., within thirty days, and if approved by your Board, were to be completed by the first day of June, 1870. We do not have yet been furnished; but late in the fall a new suggestion was made by them, which, if acted on, will require you to give a title to the property by a tunnel under the railroad at Smith street, and, if that plan be approved by the Board, will involve the work during the next season.

Your committee are greatly astonished and much disappointed by the delay on the part of the Railroad Company, in giving us access to our property, and more particularly so when this property is a public charity, established by the Legislature of the State, and which it is at the risk of life to attempt to cross the numerous railroad tracks in front of the property, as that is now the only means of access to the hospital, and where trains are making up their passenger trains almost continual; and until this great nuisance is abated in some way, the hospital, with all its contents, is in great danger of being burned to the ground unprotected. Your Committee recommend prompt action by the Board upon the suggestion of a tunnel before referred to, so they may know whether that will or will not be acceptable. From the very uncertain manner by which the Railroad Company holds the right to the use of Ferguson and other streets of our city, it is to be hoped that it will be always no longer in giving us a free and safe access to our property.

SEPARATION OF THE HOSPITALS RECOMMENDED.

As the object and aim of the asylum at Dixmont and the City Hospital are entirely dissimilar, and as the former is under State patronage and the latter under that of the city, we recommend that the Board memorialize the Legislature for an act separating them upon terms that will be fair, just and equitable to the contributors of both institutions, and that the election of separate Boards of management for each. If this is done, your Committee believe that the city is not distant when our city will have a well-endowed Hospital, ready and able to do more fully the benevolent and charitable purposes of its creation.

The report was received and ordered to be printed.

ELECTION OF MANAGERS OF THE WARDS.

Mr. Herron moved that an election for seven members of the Board be now proceeded with. Carried.

The election was then held, when the old members were re-elected, viz.: Messrs. J. I. Bennett, Richard Beer, Richard E. Breed, James M. Cooper, Joseph R. Knap, James Park, Jr., and H. W. Holmes.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Charles H. Spang was elected a life member of the Board.

The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

Immediately after the meeting of the contributors, the Board met for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

John Harper, Esq., was re-elected President of the Board, and Messrs. Isaac Jones and John Holmes Vice Presidents. John A. Harper was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The President announced that the monthly committees for the ensuing year would consist of the same persons as in the preceding year.

Mr. Harper urged the necessity of employing another physician, in consideration of the large increase of the number of patients, the two physicians now in charge were quite unable to give them the care and attention their condition demand.

It was then moved that the Executive Committee be authorized to employ an additional physician, and that an appropriation be applied for. Carried.

There being no other business to transact, the meeting adjourned.

The party were then conducted by Dr. Reed through a portion of the Hospital, and all expressed themselves as highly pleased with the order and system which prevailed, and with the kindness of the patients by their nurses, and the care and attention manifested towards them. The visitors did not fail to see from the condition and cleanliness of the patients, that they received every attention which the highest probable condition demanded. As all wished to return to the city in the four o'clock train, time was not allowed to go through the entire building, but the party saw enough to satisfy them that no pains was spared to make the patients as comfortable and to alleviate their sufferings as much as possible.

How Is It?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Knowing that journalists are generally conversant with the doings of our public men, I would ask information on a point which has been bothering the residents on Center avenue for some time past. Some weeks ago I received notice that I had been assessed \$4 00 toward paying for the Fifth avenue sewer. Not having time to attend to the matter just then, the whole subject slipped my mind, and was not recalled until I received a second notice, this time the amount being \$8 00—an increase of a dollar over the first. I went to the proper parties for an explanation of this discrepancy, but could get no satisfaction, and paid the amount claimed in the last notice, under protest. A neighbor received a notice of \$2 assessed for the same purpose, and went and paid it, taking a receipt therefor. Then comes another notice, the assessment being this time just double—\$4. He went to the Treasurer's office, showed his receipt, and refused to pay the increased assessment. Another neighbor's assessment grew in the same way from \$8 to \$12, and many others in similar proportion.

Parties on the Eleventh ward contested the legality of these assessments, on the ground that the contractor charged for extra work, when in reality it had all been covered by his contract. The city authorities, These contestants secured a reduction of twenty-five per cent., but no questions now present themselves: Were we not, all of us, entitled to the benefit of this reduction? and are we who did not contest the matter, saddled with this extra charge to make up for what was lost on those who did? I am a plain, hard-working man, never meddling in such matters; but I confess I should very much like to know how and why "this is thus."

THIRTEENTH WARD.

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the Vegetable Sophosphated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MWF

READ! READ!—I will sell the balance of my stock of Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns at actual cost, in order to close out the stock. This will afford an opportunity to purchase a useful, luxuriant and almost indispensable house garment at a very low price. J. H. Putnam, 72 Fifth avenue.

BURNETT'S Cologne is the best made in America. tf

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting of the Members of the Young Men's